

The Analysis of Translation Techniques and Translation Quality of Directives Speech Act in The Little Prince Novel

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ABSTRACT

This research deployed translation of directive speech acts with the descriptive qualitative method. Its objective was to describe the translation technique of the directive speech acts and to evaluate the quality of the translation based on accuracy, acceptability, and readability. It employed document analysis and focus group discussion for data collection. It was concluded words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and contained one type of directive speech act. Data were collected through content analysis and validated by rate through focus group discussion (FGD). The result shows that are 14 techniques which are applied in directives speech act translating, those are established equivalence, variation, modulation, implication, explication, discursive creation, transposition, paraphrase, compensation, addition, reduction, borrowing, literal, and generalization. The research result concludes that the deployment of appropriate translation techniques produces a good transition. The translation techniques affect the translation quality. Established equivalence produces in the accurate quality of the translation. Discursive creation results in a less accurate translation. Moreover, the imperfection of translation quality is affected by the use of reduction techniques.

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INTRODUCTION

In pragmatics, the major aim of communication is considered as the exchange of information. A kind of speech act that the speaker's intention to make someone else to do something which means makes the world fit words. In other words, the speaker wants the situation. The speech act is one of the pragmatics studies. Speech act was developed by Austin (1962) to explain an utterance with a natural language to get feedback. Speech act can change the social reality not only describing a given reality. Searle (1969) categorizes speech acts based on their functions into five types assertive, expressive, commissive, directive, and declaration speech acts. A type of speech act that makes the world change by their utterances which means the speaker causes the situations changes. The directive

speech acts can be divided into some sub-categories such as asking, ordering, requesting, inviting, advising, and begging.

For the understanding of the speaker's intent, translation techniques that were used by the translator are very important. Molina and Albir (2002) classify translation techniques into 18 techniques to analyze and classify how translation equivalence work. Amongst those techniques are which are adaption, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, and variation. Translation techniques have five basic characters which are: 1) They affect the result of the translation, 2) They are classified by comparison with the original, 3) They affect micro-units of the text, 4) They are by nature discursive a contextual, and 5) They are functional.

In order for the translation to be valued quality, it has to meet three aspects namely accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Accuracy intends to assess whether both the Source Text and Target Text are equivalent. It checks the rendered message in the Target Text whether is as similar to that intended to be conveyed by the speaker to the audiences in Source Text. Acceptability aspect intends to confirm whether the form of the translated text is natural and equivalent to the Target Text in terms of rules, norms, and culture. The last aspect of readability intends to check and ensure whether the meaning of the translated text can be understood (Nababan & Nuraeni, 2012).

Previous research on translation studies that have utilized directive speech act, mostly the data source was collected from movies. Oktoberia (2012) has paid much focus on the type of directive speech acts used by the main characters in the Harry Potter -The Deathly Hallow and Bride Wars episode script.

Previously there are Anwari, Rusminto, and Tarmini (2012), Yahya (2013), Wulansari (2015), and Nuriana (2017) who examined the directive speech acts used in interactions in the class. These three studies use observation techniques to collect data. The data source was taken from students in elementary, junior high school and high school classes. The results of these researches are the same, namely the frequency of directive speech acts found in those three classes are the command, request, and suggestion. From the research of Wini Tarmini (2012), the object of the study was less clear because it was mentioned the grade level but the number of students was not mentioned. From the study's result, we can see the role between teacher and student from the type of speech that is often used.

Keilly Kristani (2013) wrote about directive speech acts in Sleeping beauty movie. This study analyzes directive speech acts, body movements and dialogue of each character. The researcher had identified types of directive speech acts very complete. However, it is still limited to the dialog sentence between characters in the movie. In line with the previous research, Widyayu Kusumawati (2014) analyze the directive speech acts in 5 CM. movie. The researcher identified the types of directive speech acts into two based on the forms, namely direct and indirect. This research is still limited to illocutionary force speech acts.

Furthermore, the research by Nurochman and Sujana (2013). They analyze the translation quality of prohibitive directive speech acts and its translation shifts in the Morning, noon, and, night novel. In this study, the focus on prohibitive speech acts that is a type of directive speech acts, translation technique that used to translate it from the original language into the target language, translation quality, and speech acts translation shift. This research is still limited to the sentence level and only focuses on prohibitive directive speech acts. But other types of speech acts have not been discussed.

Based on reviewing those researches above, the researcher wanted to conduct a research about directive acts in *The Little Prince* novel. The Little Prince is a famous book that was translated into 300 languages and dialects. Some people think this novel is children's story but actually, it is a philosophy book that starts with the question sentence. This is an interesting thing because of this book dominated with a number of directive Speech acts. especially, directive speech acts in question type. The researcher has identified the translation techniques that were used to translate directive speech acts that found in *The Little Prince* novel. Besides, this study also was analyzed about its translation quality in the aspect of accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

THEORY AND METHOD

This study employs a descriptive qualitative method because this research procedure that produces descriptive data containing spoken or written words from the people and the behavior which can be observed (Bogdan and Taylor, 1975). The research's location refers to the place that the research takes place or we can call it as the scope of the research. A research location consists of three important elements namely actor, place and activities (Spradley, 1980). Contextually the place here refers to *The Little Prince* novel in English version or *Pengeran Cilik* in Indonesian version. This research utilizes both primary and secondary. Primary data is translation data, that consist of translation techniques and translation quality. Meanwhile, secondary data are all related information and previous research or thesis about translation theory, translation techniques, and translation quality. In this study, there are two data sources. First, documents analysis is the *Little Prince* novels published in 1943 and translated into Indonesian by Henri Chambert-Loir in 2011. Second, informants or rater who will assess the translation quality; accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

The data collection techniques in this study contain document analysis and focus group discussion (FGD). Document analysis was used to collect data from *The Little Prince*. The data were collected, are words, phrases, clauses, or sentences that contain directive speech acts. Focus group discussion (FGD) was used to assess translation quality and translation techniques. The researcher used the triangulation method to collect data. All the data are analyzed by using analysis theory presented by Spradley.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Translation techniques used in translating directive speech acts in *The Little Prince* novel

The table below shows the translation techniques that were used to translate 191 directive speech acts data found in *The Little Prince* novel. In analyzing the translation techniques of all data, the researcher used Molina & Hurtado Albir's theory (2012). In this study found that there are 14 techniques which are applied in directives speech act translating, those are established equivalence, variation, modulation, implication, explication, discursive creation, transposition, paraphrase, compensation, addition, reduction, borrowing, literal, and generalization.

Table 1: Distribution of Translation Techniques

No.	TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE	DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACT TYPE						Σ	%
		Questioning	Ordering	Requesting	Advising	Begging	Inviting		
1.	Established Equivalence	262	66	35	8	9	4	384	62
2.	Variation	44	18	12	2	5	-	81	13
3.	Modulation	35	5	4	2	1	-	47	7.6
4.	Implication	21	7	2	2	-	1	33	5.4
5.	Explication	14	2	3	-	-	-	19	3
6.	Discursive Creation	4	5	2	-	-	-	11	1.8
7.	Transposition	9	1	-	-	1	-	11	1.8
8.	Paraphrase	9	1	-	-	-	-	10	1.6
9.	Compensation	6	4	-	-	-	-	10	1.6
10.	Addition	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	0.6
11.	Reduction	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	0.5
12.	Borrowing	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	0.5
13.	Literal	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	0.3
14.	Generalization	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	0.3
Total		412	112	61	14	16	5	620	100

Based on table 1 above, to translate 6 type of directive speech acts, the translator applied established equivalence on 384 data (62%), variation on 81 data (13%), modulation on 47 data (7.6%), implications on 33 data (5.4%), explication on 19 data (3%), discursive creation on 11 data (1.8%), transposition on 11 data (1.8%), paraphrase on 10 data (1.6%), compensation on 10 data (1.6%), addition on 4 data (0.6%), reduction on 3 data (0.5%), borrowing on 3 data (0.5%), literal on 2 data (0.3%), and generalization on 2 data (0.3%). The most dominant technique used by the translator is established equivalence. On the contrary, the translation technique which has the lowest frequency is generalization. Below is the example of the translation techniques used to translating directive speech act in *The Little Prince* novel.

1) Establish Equivalence

Establish equivalence is applicable when a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) is used as an equivalent in the target text. The study indicates that the translator applied established equivalence technique on 384 data (62%) in the translation. Some example below illustrate:

Source text : **Please** draw me a sheep.)Data no. 1(

Target text : **Tolong**...tolong gambarkan aku seekor domba.

In the above example, this is the directive speech act in requesting type. The context is the little prince asked the author to draw a picture of a sheep when they met in the first time in the middle of the desert. The translator applied established equivalence technique to translate 'please' into 'tolong'.

2) Variation

Variation is used to change linguistic or paralinguistic elements such as gestures and intonation that affect aspects of linguistic variation namely change of textual tone, social dialect, style, etc. In The Little Prince novel, the translator applied variation technique on 81 data (13%) to translate the directive act speech act. The following examples illustrate:

Source text : Please draw **me** a sheep.)Data no. 1(

Target text : Tolong...tolong gambarkan **aku** seekor domba.

This example the directive speech act in requesting type because, in this context, the little prince asked the author to draw a picture of a sheep when they met in the first time in the middle of the desert. The translator applied established equivalence technique to translate 'me' into 'aku', instead of another word choice that has the same meaning as saya or gue.

3) Modulation

Modulation comes into effect when there is a change of focus, viewpoint, or cognitive aspects in the target text in relation to the source text. The change can be structural or lexical. The translator applied this technique on 47 data (7.6%). The following example illustrate:

Source text : **Do you think this sheep will need a lot of grass?**)Data no. 46(

Target text : **Apakah perlu banyak rumput untuk domba ini menurutmu?**

From the example above, this is the directive speech act in questioning type because, in this context, the little prince asked this question to the writer after he got a drawing of a sheep. Modulation technique was applied to translate this sentence. The translator changes the point of view in the source text to target text but still has the same meaning or message with the source text.

4) Implication

Implication technique is a subcategory of reduction. It uses for making explicit in the target text information that is implicit in the source text. The finding indicates that the translator applies the implication technique on 33 data (5.4%). Some example below illustrate:

Source text : **You mean the stars?**)Data no. 104(

Target text : **Bintang?**

In this example above, this is the directive speech act in questioning type because, in this context, the little prince asked the businessman after he knows that businessman count stars. Translator implicitly transfers "you mean the stars" into "bintang". Actually, it will be equivalent if it replaces by "kamu berarti bintang". According to the translation's result, the translator used implication technique to translate this text.

5) Explication

Explication technique is a subcategory of amplification. This technique refers to introducing information from the source text that is implicit from the situation or context. This technique is applied on 19 data (3%). The example is in below:

Source text : And what do you do with **them?**)Data no. 106(

Target text : Dan apa yang kaulakukan dengan **bintang-bintang itu?**

This example is the directive speech act in questioning type because, in this context, the little prince asked a businessman who was counting stars. This sentence was translated by using explication technique. The translator in the target text explicates the word 'them' by expanding it into a clause that reads 'bintang-bintang itu' to make readers understand more clearly. To apply this technique, it changes the function of the source text word 'them' into the clause.

6) Discursive Creation

Discursive Creation is a technique used to establish a temporary equivalent that is far from their original context. The application of this technique appears on 11 data (1.8%). Below is some example to illustrate this:

Source text : You **must** describe your planet to me!)Data no. 30(

Target text : Kamu **akan** mendeskripsikan planetmu!

This example is the directive speech act in ordering type because, in this context, the geographer orders the little prince to describe his planet of the place that he's from. From the bolded word above in the source text 'must' was translated into 'akan'. From the meaning, the translator established temporary equivalence in the target text out of context.

7) Transposition

Transposition is the technique that comes into effect when the grammatical categories of source text change in the target language. The findings show that this technique is applied on 11 data (1.8%). Below is some example to illustrate this:

Source text : You were returning to the place where **you had landed?**)Data no. 171(

Target text : Kamu waktu itu sedang kembali ke tempat **jatuhmu?**

This example is the directive speech act in questioning type because, in this context, the author asked the little prince when he hears the little prince said that he fell around this place and tomorrow is his birthday. From the example above, the source text sentence contains a clause 'you had landed' but it was translated into a word 'jatuhmu'.

8) Paraphrase

Paraphrase is a subcategory of amplification technique. This technique uses to say the same thing or same meaning in another way. The translator applied paraphrase 10 data (1.6%). For example:

Source text : **Where is this "where I live" of which you speak?**)Data no. 53(

Target text : **Di mana 'tempatmu' itu?**

This example is the directive speech act in questioning type because, in this context, the author asks the little prince about his hometown. According to the example, the bold sentence in the source text is longer than the target text. 'Where I live' that is clause was translate into 'tempatmu' that is a word. But anyway, it does not change the meaning.

9) Compensation

Compensation technique is used when a source text information or stylistic's element is introduced in another place in the target text because it cannot be reflected in the same position as in the source text. In this research's finding, the translator deployed this translation technique on 10 data (1.6%). The example below illustrate:

Data no. 37

Source text : **Now** you must work.)Data no. 37(

Target text : Kamu harus bekerja **sekarang**.

This example is the directive speech act in ordering type because, in this context, the little prince told the writer to go to work. But actually, he just wanted the writer to stop asking questions. According to the bolded example, the word 'now' in source text was translated into 'sekarang'. Even it is the same meaning but there was changed the position because of the grammatical system of each language.

10) Addition

The addition is a subcategory of amplification technique. This technique uses for added detail or some information in target text for making readers more understand to meaning but it should not change the existing message in the source text. The findings of this research show that this technique is applied on 4 data (0.6%). Below is some example to illustrate this:

Source text : Then there are no people on Earth?)Data no. 139(

Target text : **Oh...** Jadi tidak ada orang di Bumi?

This example is directive speech act in questioning type because, in this context, the little prince asked a snack that he met at Sahara Desert when he just arrived the world and he doesn't meet any human at there. From the example above, the translator adds the word 'oh' in the target text to make it more naturally.

11) Reduction

Reduction or Omission is used when a source text information was deleted or left out in the target text. The finding shows that this technique is applied on 3 data (0.5%). The following example illustrate:

Source text : You **must** understand.)Data no. 42(

Target text : Kamu mengerti.

This example is the directive speech act in ordering type because, in this context, the little prince begged the writer to understand his condition and the reason that made him want to die. According to the example, the word 'must' in source text was deleted or was not translate to target text so to translate this sentence translator uses reduction technique.

12) Borrowing

Borrowing is the technique that translator directly to applies word from source language without making any change or localize it to fit with the spelling rules in target text. This technique is applied on 3 data (0.5%). Below is some example to illustrate this:

Source text : Therefore, they also eat **baobabs**?)Data no. 65(

Target text : Jika demikian, mereka juga makan pohon **baobab**?

This example is the directive speech act in questioning type because, in this context, the little prince asked the write about the sheep's food in his drawing. According to the example, the bolded word in the source text 'baobab' the name of a kind of tree, the translator translated it into target text as 'baobab' too. So, from this example translator uses technique pure borrowing to translate it.

13) Literal

Literal is done by translating words literally or when a word in the source text is translated for a word in the target text. Translator applies the literal technique on 2 data (0.3%). Some example below illustrate:

Source text : **No**)Data no. 28(

Target text : **Tidak**

This example is the directive speech act in ordering type because, in this context, The King orders the little prince to stay on his planet. From the example above, the translator applied this technique to translate literally from source text word 'no' into 'tidak' in target text.

14) Generalization

Generalization is a technique that uses for translate from the source text to target text more general or neutral. The finding shows that this technique is applied on 2 data (0.3%). The following example illustrate:

Source text : **Draw** me another one.)Data no. 17(

Target text : **Buatlah** yang lain.

This example is directive speech act in ordering type because, in this context, the little prince asked the writer to draw a sheep for him once again after the writer drew it already but it looks not good. According to the example, the translator uses generalization technique to translate 'draw' into 'buatlah' because actually, the translator should translate this word 'draw' into 'gambar'.

Translation quality of directive speech act in the novel the little prince novel in term of Accuracy, Acceptability, and Readability

There are three aspects that important to assess translation quality, namely accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The quality of translation is related to the translation techniques applied by the translator. The researcher uses a questionnaire and focuses group discussion to assess the translation quality. Three raters will discuss, give the score for each data. After that, explain the reason why giving that score. The discussion results are as follow.

Table 2: Translation Quality

NO.	TRANSLATION QUALITY	SCORE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
1.	Accuracy			
	Accurate	3	179	93.7%
	Less Accurate	2	10	5.3%
	Inaccurate	1	2	1%
2.	Acceptability			
	Acceptable	3	189	99%
	Less Acceptable	2	2	1%
	Unacceptable	1	-	-

3.	Readability			
	Readable	3	190	99.5%
	Less Readable	2	1	0.5%
	Unreadable	1	-	-

As show in table 2 above, there are 179 data (93.7%) of accurate, 10 data (5.3%) of less accurate, and there are 2 data (1%) inaccurate. In terms of acceptability, there are 189 data (99%) which are classified as acceptable, there are 2 data (1%) which are classified as less acceptable. Dealing with readability, there are 190 data (99.5%) of readable, 2 data (0.5%) of less readable. Further analysis of translation quality explained below.

Analysis of Translation Quality in terms of Accuracy

There are three aspects to assessment translation quality. The most important aspect is accuracy. According to (Nababan, Nuraeni, & Sumardiono, 2012) Accuracy is related to the correspondence of content or message between the source text and target text. A text is considered as a translation only if it contains the same meaning or message as that which is in the source text. To evaluate the level of the translation accuracy, the researcher used the tools of assessment with the score of 3 - Accuracy, 2 - Less accurate, and 1 - not accurate. Observed from the aspect of accuracy, the findings reveal that 179 data (93.7%) are accurate, 10 data (5.3%) are less accurate, 2 data (1%) are not accurate. Based on the result that was collected and assessed by doing focus group discussion, most of the data are translated accurately.

1) Accurate Translation

Accurate translation is when the meaning of words, technical terms, phrase, clauses, or sentences of the source language is transferred accurately to the target language; absolutely there are no distortions in meaning (Nababan, Nuraeni, & Sumardiono, 2012). Directive speech act in The Little Prince novel from English version into the Indonesian version, there are 179 data (93.7%) are accurately translation. The example below illustrate:

Source text : May I sit down?)Data no. 7(

Target text : Bolehkah aku duduk?

From the example above, it shows accurate data. The data is translated literally. To translate the data above, Translator uses established equivalence and variation technique. Because of the meaning, technical term or the position of the word in source text was transferred accurately into the target text. Moreover, the translation result has no meaning distortion, natural and easy to understand. so the rates gave 3 in scoring.

2) Less Accurate Translation

Less accurate is considered that there is information or some detail missing. It also included distortion of the message to be translated into the target language. There are 10 data (5.3%) classified as less accurate from 191 data in this research. The following example illustrate:

Source text : Please do not hurry on.)Data no. 13(

Target text : Jangan cepat-cepat.

The example above, it shows less accurate data because of translator delete or does not translatable 'please'. From this case, the translator used reduction technique to translate this message. This translation is considered as less accurate, so the raters gave 2 for scoring this data.

3) Inaccurate Translation

The finding result indicates that 2 data (1%) were inaccurate. This is because the meaning of word, phrase, clause, and sentences was wrongly conveyed or transferred into the target text or left out in the target text. The following example illustrate:

Source text : My flower is in danger of early disappearance?)Data no. 136(

Target text : Bungaku terancam kemusnahan beberapa lama lagi?

Form the example above, this data is classified as inaccurate because the translator used discursive creation to translate it. This technique makes the main idea of the message changes totally from the source text. That is the reason that raters gave one in the score for this data.

Analysis of Translation Quality in terms of Acceptability

The aspect of acceptability refer to the appropriateness of translation to norm, rules, and cultures that exist in the target language, both on the micro-level and macro (Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono, 2012). In acceptability aspect, it covers three criteria. The evaluation was carried out by using the assessment tool with the scores of 3 (Accurate), 2 (Less Accurate), and 1 (Inaccurate). In terms of acceptability, there are 189 data (99%) which are classified as acceptable, there are 2 data (1%) which are classified as less acceptable.

1) Acceptable Translation

This sub aspect has evaluations purpose is to analyze how this word, phrase, clause or sentence translation sounded natural in the target language. The study result found that 189 data (99%) that were acceptable. The following example illustrate:

Source text : Come a little closer so that I may see you better.)Data no. 21(

Target text : Mari ke sini, agar aku melihatmu lebih jelas.

The example above shows acceptable data. This data is translated using established equivalence, variation, implication, and modulation techniques. The translation from the source text into the target text is natural and technical terms words familiar with the reader. Because of that reason, the rater gave 3 for scoring, that is the highest score.

2) Less Acceptable

The translation may sound natural and familiar with readers and their culture. But sometimes there are problems with grammatical or technical terms within the target text. The finding indicates that there was only 2 data (1%) which are classified as less acceptable. The following example illustrate:

Source text : Not more serious and more important than the sums of the red-faced gentleman?)Data no. 77(

Target text : Tidak lebih penting dan serius daripada penjumlahan seorang bapak gemuk yang merah padam?

The example above shows less acceptable data. This data is translated using established equivalence, implication, literal, and discursive creation. The rates gave 2 in scoring. Discursive creation makes the translation becomes less accurate. In source text 'the red-faced gentleman' was translated into 'seorang bapak gemuk yang merah padam'. From the target text translation, it shows that the translator did not convey the meaning well and the meaning has distortion.

Analysis of Translation Quality in terms of Readability

The aspect of readability refers to the understanding of the target reader to the translation work. A translation should be able to consider the rate at which the reader is translating (Nababan, 2008). In the readability aspect, there are three criteria. The evaluation was carried out by using the assessment tool with the scores of 3 (Readable), 2 (Less Readable), and 1(Unreadable). Three raters gave their score, comments for each data. The finding result, there are 190 data (99.5%) of readable, 2 data (0.5%) of less readable.

1) Readable Translation

According to Nababan (2012) readable translation mean Word, technical terms, phrase, clause, sentence or a translation can be understood easily by the reader. There are 190 data (99.5%) which are classified as readable. For example:

Source text : If you want a friend, tame me!)Data no. 11(

Target text : Kalau kamu ingin mempunyai teman, jinakkanlah aku.

The translator uses established equivalence and variation technique for translating the data above. The translation from the source text into the target text is natural and familiar with technical terms and their culture so readers can understand it easily. Because of that reason, the raters assume the data is readable with score 3.

2) Less Readable Translation

Less readable translation means the translation that needs to read more than once to understand the meaning. There are 2 data (0.5%) which belonged to less readable translation. For example:

Source text : Not more serious and more important than the sums of the red-faced gentleman?)Data no. 77(

Target text : Tidak lebih penting dan serius daripada penjumlahan seorang bapak gemuk yang merah padam?

The example above shows less acceptable data. This data is translated using established equivalence, implication, literal, and discursive creation. The rates gave 2 in scoring. Discursive creation makes the translation becomes less readable. Moreover, the translator uses word and grammatical that make readers have to read it several times to understand its meaning.

According to the explanation above the translation quality is influenced by the application of translation technique. So, the discussion herein focused on pattern of the relationship between the translation technique in relation to its form and the quality of the translation. Molina and Albir (2002) suggest that translation techniques are procedures used by the translator to analyze and classify the equivalence or the closeness of the translation in relation to the source text. The research reveals that the patterns of relationship are as seen in table 3.

Table 3: Translation Technique on Translation Quality

DIRECTIVE	TRANSLATION	FRE.	TRANSLATION QUALITY			
			AC	AP	RB	Σ
Requesting (13 data)	Established Equivalence	35	3	3	3	3
	Variation	12	3	3	3	3
	Modulation	4	3	3	3	3
	Explication	3	3	3	3	3
	Discursive Creation	2	2.5	3	3	2.83
	Addition	2	3	3	3	3
	Implication	2	3	3	3	3
	Reduction	1	2	3	3	2.66
Ordering (31 data)	Established Equivalence	66	3	3	3	3
	Variation	18	3	3	3	3
	Implication	7	2.85	3	3	2.95
	Modulation	5	3	3	3	3
	Discursive Creation	5	2	2.8	3	2.93
	Compensation	4	3	3	3	3
	Explication	2	3	3	3	3
	Transposition	1	3	3	3	3
	Paraphrase	1	3	3	3	3
	Literal	1	3	3	3	3
	Reduction	1	1	3	3	2.3
	Generalization	1	3	3	3	3
Questioning (137 data)	Established Equivalence	262	3	3	3	3
	Variation	44	3	3	3	3
	Modulation	35	3	3	3	3
	Implication	21	3	3	3	3
	Explication	14	3	3	3	3
	Transposition	9	3	3	3	3
	Paraphrase	9	3	3	3	3
	Compensation	6	3	3	3	3
	Discursive Creation	4	2.5	2.75	2.75	2.66
	Borrowing	3	3	3	3	3
	Addition	2	3	3	3	3
	Generalization	1	3	3	3	3
	Literal	1	3	3	3	3
	Reduction	1	2	3	3	2.66
Advising (5 data)	Established Equivalence	8	3	3	3	3
	Variation	2	3	3	3	3
	Modulation	2	3	3	3	3
	Implication	2	3	3	3	3
Begging (4 data)	Established Equivalence	9	3	3	3	3
	Variation	5	3	3	3	3
	Modulation	1	3	3	3	3
	Transposition	1	3	3	3	3
Inviting (1 data)	Established Equivalence	4	3	3	3	3
	Implication	1	3	3	3	3

From Table 3: FRE – Frequency, AC - Accuracy, AP - Acceptable, RB – Readability

As shown in the table above, the impact of translation technique on the quality of the translation observed from the three aspects of accuracy, acceptability, and readability when the data were 6 subcategories of directive speech act. The most translation technique that was utilized and resulted in an accurate, acceptable, and readable product is established equivalence. This is because established equivalence technique is used in a context where an expression recognized by a dictionary or language in use, as an equivalent of the source text (Lucia Molina & Albir, 2002). Same as it was claimed by Dhyaningrum & Nababan (2016), the most frequently used translation techniques, in this context like established contributes positively to the translation. This is same with this research finding. The technique has greatly contributed to the quality of the translation in all those 3 aspects.

Another translation technique that is highly deployed by the translation, is the variation technique. In this finding, the translator uses this technique in term of word choice. There is not much impact with the meaning when it was transferred into the target language. This technique also produces a good translation. Modulation technique was used when there are change the point of view or focus on the translation to the source text. However, this technique results in the translation that is accurate, acceptable, and readable. Although, mostly translation techniques had positive impacts more than negative impacts on the quality of the translation. Except, discursive creation and reduction.

The application of discursive creation does not result in a good translation in the aspect of accuracy but it is still in the level of acceptable and readable. This is because the translator established a temporary equivalence in the translation, which is completely unpredictable out of context (Lucia Molina & Albir, 2002). Apart from discursive creation, reduction also product the inaccurate and unacceptable because this technique omits completely the source text information or details in the target text.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis, the researcher found that there are 14 techniques which are applied in directives speech act translating in The little prince novel, those are established equivalence, variation, modulation, implication, explication, discursive creation, transposition, paraphrase, compensation, addition, reduction, borrowing, literal, and generalization. The translation techniques affect both positive and negative to translation quality. The accurate translation is contributed by using many techniques but the most dominant technique is established equivalence because the meaning from the source text can convey well into the target text. Discursive creation technique results in a less accurate translation. Moreover, the imperfection of translation quality is affected by the use of reduction techniques. The study results in the case of the quality of the translation, most of the directive speech act data in the Little prince novel belong to accurate, acceptable, and readable.

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